FITZ JOHN PORTER.

CONTINUATION OF THE HOUSE DEBATE.

GENERALS CUTCHEON AND BROWNE IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED RESTORATION.

BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—So great is the interest in the Fitz John Porter bill, that despite the fact that to-day's session of the House was for "debate only," and the knowledge that a large majority of the Democratic members would be absent, the galleries were comfortably filled all day with auditors. There was also a fair attendance of Republican Representatives, who listened attentively to the discussion. General Cutcheon, of Michigan, a new member, who served as colonel of the 20th Michigan Infantry in the Army of the Potomac, through the entire war, at the close of which he was made a brevet Brigadier-General, "for conspicuous gallantry," was the first speaker. He spoke with great earnestness and eloquence, which elicited frequent rounds of hearty applause. He believed that Fitz John Porter was guilty of gross disobedience and was disloyal to his commander, at a time when such disloyalty was equivalent to being a traitor to his country. General Cutcheon's review of the testimony was careful and masterly, and his description of the mancurves of Pope, Jackson and Longstreet, and of the tardy, reluctant movements of Porter, was clear and graphic. He bore hard on Genoral Grant, who, he said, during the years of his Presidency could not be convinced that Porter had been wronged, and refused to take any step in his behalf until three years ago, when, the Democrats being in power in Congress, before which a bill was pending to place his own name on there fired list, a new light suddenly dawned on General Grant, and his conversion was as sudden as that of Saul on the road to

Damasons. If Garfield had lived, Colonel Cutcheon said, this bill wou d not be here to-day. He was interrupted by General Slocum, with the novel assertion that General Garfield himself was the author of the measure for Porter's relief-a statement the accuracy of which General Slocum was unable to maintain. Colonel Greenleaf, of New-York, who followed General Cutcheon, and spoke in favor of the bill, is also a new member. He was an officer in the Union Army, and served as colonel of a Massachusetts under Banks in Louisiana. His speech was not an effective reply to that of the Michigan Representative, who knew his ground thoroughly.

General "Tom" Browne, of Indiana, who commanded the Seventh Indiana Cavalry during the war, at the end of which he received a commission as Brigadier-General by brevet, made a strong speech against the bill. He devoted a good deal of attention to the conduct of Porter on August 29, 1862, when the corps lay all day idle in the face of the enemy, while a battle was raging almost within gunshot on his right between the Tariff act, which opinion has been adopted by the Treasmain body of the Union army and the force under Jackson. General Brown grouped independent testimony, showing that when Porter halted less than three miles from Gamesville, which he had been directed to occupy as speedily as practicable, Long-

hold the honor of his State with an appearance case which must have excited the envy of some the gray-haired veterans of the war who had ceded him.

of the gray-naired vestalls of the sale preceded him.

Judge Taylor, of Ohio, who comes from the district which was represented by Gardield for so many years, made a vigorous speech against the bill. Judge Taylor enjoys a high reputation as a lawyer, and is a forcible debater. Although be spoke at a late hour in the afternoon, his remarks held the close attention of those present, and he presented some facts in a new and interesting light.

Even the advocates of the bill will probably achieve the control of the sale of the proponents. bill. Judge Taylor enjoys a high reputation as a lawyer, and is a forcible debater. Although be spoke at a late hour in the afternoon, his remarks held the close attention of those present, and he presented some facts in a new and interesting light.

Even the advocates of the bill will probably acknowledge that thus far its opponents have had the best of the discussion. Among those who listened attentievly to the debate to-day was General Anson G. McCook, who while a member of the Military Committee of the House sturdily opposed every effort for the restoration of Porter. A great many more members have indicated a desire to speak on the bil, and it seems likely that several successive Fridays will be required to complete the discussion. After general debate is closed a number of amendments to the bill will be offered and discussed under the five-minute rule. One of them, it is understood, will be a proposition to strike out the name of Fitz John Forter and insert that of a gallant and faithful Union general, "who was shot all to pieces in the xar," but who still survives and derives a precarious support from the small pension allowed him.

The clause in section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the charges imposed by said sections, or any other provision of the stimuted in the section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the charges imposed by said sections, or any other provision of existing law, shall be estimated in section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the and the stimuted in section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the stimuted in section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the the prosent law, shall be estimated in section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the name of the declares in provision general and necessary sacks, crates, boxes or the value of any kind be estimated in section 7, declaring that "hereafter none of the usual and necessary sacks, crates, boxes or the usual and necessary sacks, crates, boxes or the usual and necessary sacks, crates, boxes or covering of any kind be es

MR. KEIFER AND THE STENOGRAPHERS. THE EX-SPEAKER MAKES A STRANGE STATEMENT TO A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jun. 19. — Under a resolution adopted by the House some time ago, General Keifer was examined to-day by a sub-committee of the Committee on Accounts, to find out whether at the end of the last Congress he dismissed any employe of the House and appointed in his stead a man who has been drawing pay ever since without rendering any service. General Kerfer denied all knowledge of any such transaction, but he said that on the last day of the last Congress, "in pursuance of an understanding "between himself and Mr. Tyson, one of the official stenographers to committees, the latter resigned, whereupon the Speaker filled the vacancy by the appointment of his nephew. The salary of the stenographer is \$5,000 per year. As there were no committees in existence from March 3 to December 24, the duties of the ex-Speaker's nephew were tolerably light.

In support of his statement that he did not dismiss Mr. Tyson, General Keifer showed the sus-committee the resignation of that gentleman. He then volunteered a statement. He said that "a clique of ne «spaper correspondents" had maligned him, and that their hostility was due to the fact that he had defeated a bill which they had tried to "lobby through the House." General Keifer did not give the committee the names of the correspondents who thus violated their written pledge, nor did he indicate the measure which they tried to "lobby through the House," He declined to give their names to a Tribune correspondent who asked for them, and he also refused to indicate the measure in behalf of which, he alleges, they were seeking to exert an improper influence. He did say it was a private bill, and he declared that he has in his possession letters written by certain correspondents, urging its passage, and seeking to influence him in its

This accusation is a serious one, and it seems rather strange that the ex-Speaker waited until he was placed on the defensive by a resolution of the House before making it. Before any correspondent can obtain a card of admission to the press gallery, and enjoy the privileges granted by the rules of the House to press representatives, he must certify in writing that he is not and will not become personally interested in any measure of legislation during the session. The press gallery is under the control of the Speaker and he issues the cards to correspondents. He may, for cause, recall his card and shut out of the press gallery any correspondent who violates its rules. Now, if General Keifer's accusation is true, he knew when he was Speaker that certain cor-respondents were attempting, in violation of the rules, to exert improper influences in favor of a bill then pending. It is also fair to infer that the then pending. It is also fair to infer that the Speaker regarded the bill as an improper one, for he says he defeated it.

he says he defeated it.

Then he knew that certain correspondents, whose names he refuses to give, were engaged in improper efforts to secure the passage of an improper measure, and yet he permitted them to keep their cards of admission to the press gallery and to enjoy all the other privileges of reputable and honorable correspondents. His duty was plain, and he not only failed to do it, but he became and remained an accessory to their efforts and purposes, and by the cessory to their efforts and purposes, and by the very accusation he now brings he admits himself to be as guilty as they and declares that he has in his possession written evidence of the fact.

TO LICENSE A WOMAN AS CAPTAIN.

Washington, Jan. 19.-A strong pressure is Issue a Beense to Mrs. Mary A. Miller as captain of a Misassippi River freight boat, owned by her ausband, who is an invalid. The question has been referred to the lineapacity incompetent to enter into any contract. For

Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion as to the legality of granting such a license to a woman. The Solicitor will give an opinion on Monday, in which he will hold that as the law is silent on the subject there can be no legal objection to the issue of the desired license. The ability of Mrs. Miller to perform the duties of captain is conceded.

A LETTER BY JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

THE TROUBLE A LITTLE TWIG OF EBONY CAUSED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Eugene Schuyler, while wrote to Mr. Reade's father Sir Thomas Reade, then Consul at Tunis. The negro referred to in Payne's letter was a small boy whom he obtained from Sir Thomas Reade. According to usage of that time, a slave who took refuge in the British Consulate was usually manumitted. Mr. Schuyler sent the letter to Mr. Corcoran, and by his permission The Star prints it to-night. It is dated at Tunis, February 27, 1844, and is in part as

Tunis, February 27, 1844, and is in part as follows:

Pray pardon me for troubling you about small affairs but as I took the black from your house, I have thought there could be no risk of annoying you by what I have to say regarding him. Like any other child, this tway ot chough has played all sorts of pranks for sometime, to the great disconsiture of certain of my grace official neignbors, who complain that from the terrace he pelts their people. I have scolded and cuffed him now and then for it, but not fleredy enough to produce much effect. Meanwhile, he has had great wars with some of the servants, ending in his biting them like a dog. All this, however, I would have overlooked, had not more serious troubles threatened. The other day some Moor, to black, I think they said appeared below, and laid claim to the bey, the Moor professing to own his parents and their whole family. He even offered a Jew servant of mine twenty-five paistres for possession of the boy.

On this I ordered that he should remain in the house; but in defiance of my injunctions he continued to run out, and was missing from yesterday afternoon to this morning, when my cook's son conducted him hither in charge of three police officers. His account of himself is that he went to the marine to play in the boats, and, night coming on him unexpectedly he was stopped by a patrol while seeking his way homeward. The patrol asked where he belonged. "To the American Consul," was his reply: "No," answered they; "You must have some muster, it whose door this morning the men took him, and while they were knocking my cook's son passed and claimed the chap as belonging to me. The Moor's door not being opened the men took him, and while they were knocking my cook's son passed and claimed the chap as belonging to me. The Moor's door not being opened the men took him, and while they were knocking my cook's son passed and claimed the chap as belonging to me. The Moor's door not being opened the subject of such frequent complaint, both from my servants and t

INTERPRETING THE TARIFF ACT.

OPINION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL RESPECTIVE

THE EFFECTS OF SECTION SEVEN. Washington, Jan. 19 .- The Attorney-General has given an opinion in regard to duties on coverings of imported merchandise under section 7 of the new mry Department and published in a circular for the information and guidance of Customs officers. The conclusions of the opinion are that section 7 repeals section No. 2,007, Revised Statutes, leaving in full force section No. 2,006. This is virtually a return to the basis pre-General Resecrans, who sat across the aisle and frequently interrupted the Indianian.

The next speech, and the first one during the discussion by a man who was not a soldier, was by the youthfur McAdoo, of New-Jersey. He is a ready and rather graceful speaker, and, not being hampered by a great burden of facts, he was able to uphold the honor of his State with an appearance of ease which must have excited the envy of some of the gray-haired veterans of the war who had preceded him.

The next speech was most distasteful to in the principal markets of the country from which the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the importation is from a country in which the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the chaining the champles the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the importation is from a country in which the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the importation is from a country in which the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the importation is from a country in which the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the merchandise is imported (or in the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, when the production or manufacture, when the merchandise is imported (or in the pri plated additions of that character to the market value or

Washington, Jan. 19.—Ex-Senator Mitchell completed his argument against the forfeiture of the land grant of the Oregon and California Railroad before the House Committee on Public Lands to-day. He said an erroneous impression had gained correctly in regard to what he had said concerning if it was the intention of the company to complete

the line from Forest Grove to Astoria, he had said that he was not prepared to answer that question, but supposed, from the fact that he had been instructed by the company to appear here and protest against a forfeiture of the graat, that the company intends ultimately to construct the road.

He was subsequently advised—and so informed the committee—that Mr. Villard, then president, had written a letter to the Astoria Chamber of Commerce in September last, to the effect that in view of the high estimates made by the engineers of the cost of construction and of the fact that the issue of bonds was limited to \$30,000 per mille, which was much less than the estimated requirements, and in view also of its depleted frequirements, and in view also of its depleted frequirements, and in view also of its depleted frequirements and in the numbertake to construct that portion of the road.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The friends of the Mexican truly assert that it is not dead, and that the clause limiting the time for its ratification will not stand culty, it is said, has already been provided for by an understanding with the Mexican authorities, and a raillicaprovided for it, will be accepted by the Mexicans. Several Since it regulares only a change of one vote to ratify the treaty, its falends are very hopeful of victory at last. Action upon senator Morgan's motion to reconsider the treaty may be delayed for some days.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, Jan. 19.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting has been detached from duty at Norfolk and ordered to the Colorado at New-York Lieutenant James A. Chesley was before the Naval Re.

tiring Board to-day for retirement.

The Naval Board appointed to consider the merits of the claims of the ship builders for the care of the fron-cinds Puritin, Terror and Amphitrite, has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending the pay-ment of the claims on a just and equilable basis. The Secretary will submit the question of the settlement of these claims to Congress.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19. AN APPROPRIATION ACT APPROVED.—The President to-

day approved the act making an appropriation for con-tinuing the improvement of the Mississippi River. Camer n's Confirmation Recommendate.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day ordered a favorable re-port upon the nomination of Brewster Cameron to be Re-ceiver of Public Moneys at Tucson, Arizona.

A CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for metal work for the foundation of the Fourteen-Foot Bank Light-house in Delaware Bay has been awarded to G. W. & F. Smith, of Boston, at their bid of \$19,200.

HEARINGS ON LAND GRANTS.-The Senate Committee on Public Lands, in the matter of the proposition to forfeit various land grants to railroads, has named Monday morning for hearing the representatives of the Oregon and California and Oregon and Central Railroads, and 12 o'clock next Saturday for the Northern Pacific. No orders have yet been made for the other roads. The time granted to the representatives of each road is one hour.

THE LIVING "SKELETON'S" BRIDE.

HER FATHER SAYS SHE IS A LUNATIC AND WANTS HER DIVORCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 .- Counsel for the father of Bertha E. Clear, who was married a few days age to J. B. Garrison, who is on exhibition here as the "Living Skeleton," to-day filed a bill of equity in the Common Pleas Court praying that the marriage be declared null and void. In the bill the father says that on January 14, the defendant, Garrison, "who exhibits himself as a being brought to bear on the Secretary of the Treasury to Physical monstreasty," went through the forms of the cer-

this reason he asks the Court to enjoin the defendant from living with his daughter, and that the marriage be decreed null and void. The girl was married to Garrison without the knowledge of her parents, and after living with him two days, she returned to her home, and has since been laboring under mental derangement.

NOTES FROM YALE.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GLEE CLUB-ATRLETIC SPORTS-A SANITARY INSPECTION.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. New-Haven, Jan. 16 .- Even the oldest in Corfu lately, obtained from Richard Reade, the living graduate falls to recall a more unlucky vacation British Consul, a letter which John Howard Payne for the college than that which terminated last week. It began with a fire and tapered off with a railroad disaster. Such a calamity, however, as that which nearly destroyed the Cabinet building might easily have been averted if the faculty paid more attention to defective fluesand less to defeetive verbs. The college reading-room, the principal curjosity connected with the Cabinet building, was a tempting built for the fire, and perished with all its contents save its nimble custodian. During the vacation the work of restoration has nearly been completed. In the meantime the newspapers and magazines are kept on file in Alumni Hall.

The misfortune which so recently befell the Glee Club is still the exciting topic of conversation here. The doctors in attendance upon the wounded men are still at Louisville consider Strong's condition less precarious than that of Cre-hore's on account of the robust constitution of the former. The latter was not very badly crushed but reseived a shock which the physicians fear will retard his recovery. Mr. David Candell, who is a graduate of Yale and a distinguished physician in the Southwest, offered his services to the wounded men and is now with them.
Of the other members of the club, Bowen and Cutler are severely but not seriously injured. Bowen, who is the youngest son of Henry C. Bowen, of The Independent, and his nose broken, and will not, therefore, be able to return to college for some days. Cutler's ankles were badly sprained and his hands were scratched and cut-Merrill, Knowlton, McClellan, Weodward, Brandagee, T. Strong and Wilder escaped uninjured. Sanford was scalded in the face by the escaping steam. The railroad the query: "Could be keep up with you?" company gave \$500 on the spot to defray the immediate the witness responded: "Why, yes, sir," all p expenses of the injured. It is expected that suits will be brought against the company by all the injured men.

colleges was held in New-York recently. The conven-College to discuss athletics. There were present Pro-McCosh, of Princeton; Professor Richards, of Yale; Mr. Goodwin, of Columbia, and several other college instructors. After a long discussion upon the subject of athletics in colleges, it was decided to appoint a committee to draw up a series of rules and regulations by fessor Richards, of Yale, presided at the meeting. connection with this subject the remarks of President Eliot, of Harvard, on professionalism in college athletics, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, create only a smile Yale has not had a professional trainer for the baseball nine for some time. As to whether Yale will play baseball with professionals next season or not. Captain Hopkins, of the ball nine, says they will do so be-yond doubt-whether Harvard likes it or dislikes it. The dates for several games with professional clubs have, he says, been arranged already. Candidates for next year's nine have not yet been practising, the captain has not selected any men nor made any preparations for the season's sport, nor has the college hired a professional trainer, several reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

understood the matter, would vote for you. The trouble is we can't make them understand that the ticket is gotten up to advance the political aspirations of a few new men-particularly those of the keeper of the Castle Garden restaurant. The end of your work will be to replace what you call the old machine with one that is just as bad or

That may be true and it may not," replied Mr. Dillon,

but I for one don't believe in the party being run by practical politicians."
United States District Attorney Root, who was standing by calmly listening, interposed with the remark:
"One of the most practical politicians that I know of the edity of New-York is mained J. Ridnelander Dubon."
"I'm not a practical politician." indiramily retorted Mr. Dillon. "The a sentimental politician."
This was a crisher for the Colonel and the District Attorney. They glided away as quietly and subdenly as f Mr. Dillon had announced hunself to be a dynamiter.

AN APPEAL FOR CLEAN NEWSPAPERS.

To The Editor of The Tribune, SIR: I have taken THE DAILY TRIBUNE for

years, until about two months ago, when, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, I requested my newsman to leave another morning newspaper in its place. At the end of the first month I became convinced that the substitute was not the kind of a paper that I cared to rend or have my family read. I, however, continued another month, longer, and came back to THE TRIBUNG.

bis I think reason enough for any right-minded person. spaces are given over to accounts of crime and rapine d murder, and contain details which have a tendency corrupt the minds of all its readers. The Trancks is he had enough in this respect, but I am thankful that keeps its pages as clean as it does. Should it follow sult, were will not be left a single morning paper in this city did is it to be placed in the hands of theyoung. Keep ecolumns of The Trancine clean in this regard and you ed not be afraid of losing subscribers. I am very sin-New-York, Jan. 17, 1884.

MAYOR EDSON'S POLICE JUSTICES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I notice that you comment upon Mayor Edson's appointments of Police Justices in to-day's issue. If there is anything to condemn the Mayor in the eyes of the people, it is his subserviency to the "Bosses" in mak-

ing his appointments for these positions. He displaced Justice Morgan, a lawyer with ten years' experience on the beach, by Mr. Gorman, a substitute for

Justice Hermann, whom the Mayor appointed last year for ten months, and who had been a Coroner six years, filling both positions to the satisfaction of the public, had name both positions to the salisfaction of the public, had to make place for Daniel O'Reilly, formerly Water Purveyor in the unsavory Department of Public Works.

Justice Gardner, a man of ripe experience and good judgment, who had filled other offices of trust, was replaced by Charles Weide, whose only qualification is that he is a true benchman of Tammany Hall. How long can we stand this 1 Yours etc.,

New-York, Jan. 12, 1884.

GLADSTONE AND THE BOSTON GIRL.

A Boston Letter to The American Queen.

A Boston girl of unusually ingennous manner and frank nature has, we learn from the other side, added to the already handsome list of natural possessions and graces, strong evidence of diplomacy. A party of four-ists, our sweet Portia among them, entered one morning the pivate grounds of Mr. Gladstone, crawing, of course, the good fortune of seeing the great statesman, Fortune smiled og their wishes; the coachman spied the gentleman spiroaching, and so obtinging and ostentatiously stopped his horses that there was no alternative, had he indeed wished any, to the host's advancing and greeting his visitors. ceting his visitors.
"Have you been long in England!" he inquired gra-

"Have you been long in Engiand?" he inquired gra-ciously.

"Oh no!" said that darling B. G.; "we only landed this morning, and we came right here the first thing."

Now, who, I ask, could withstand such flattery as that? surely not a man, and certainly not Mr. Chalstone. He kindly forcet that there were only two possible drives out of Liverpool, one a very long one and this short one; he remembered only the floston girl and her articessness, and section that he or his wife or his household could offer was too good or too distinctive to lay at her feet.

Two of the silliest, emptiest faces that Du

THE TRIAL OF JAMES NUTT.

AN EFFORT TO SUBMIT THE CASE AT ONCE.

THE EVIDENCE ALL PRESENTED-POINTS FOR THE JURY FROM THE DEPENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURG, Jan. 19 .- The last evidence in the trial of James Nott was submitted to-day. Counsel on both sides have handed their briefs to the Court. A great improvement in Nutt's appearance was

noticed when he came into court this forenoon. As he took his seat he said to the tipstave: " fell the reporters that I slept better last night

than I have since I came here." Mrs. Nutt and her daughter Lizzie made their appearance shortly after the opening of the court. Miss Lizzie was bright-looking and seemed to have regained her strength.

Robert Mixley, the first witness summoned by the Commonwealth in rebuttal, testified that Nutt had frequently met Dukes before the evening on which the latter was killed. At such meetings witness had never noticed anything peculiar or striking in the prisoner's appearance. The prosecution offered to prove by Mixley that when in Rochester, New-York, James Nutt received a telegram announcing the death of Captain Nutt, he said: "I will kill the man who killed my father." The Court decided that the evidence would be incompetent in rebuttal.

C. C. Miner testified that on one occasion since Captain Nutt's murder, while he was holding a conversation with Dukes, James Nutt, who was pres-

ent, glanced hurriedly at Dukes, but said nothing. Robert Hunter, a former schoolmate of the prisoner, said that the latter had a bad temper, but there was nothing that would lead him to think fast in school. The defence here interrupted with the witness responded: "Why, yes, sir," all present were convulsed with laughter, in which the prisoner loined heartily.

The prosecution then announced that they had no further witnesses to call in rebuttal, and the defence said they had none to call in sur-rebuttal. This finished the testimony in the case, and Major Brown on the part of the defence presented the following points:

First, the burden of proof never shifts. It rests upon the Commonwealth, and the prisoner is en-titled to the benefit of all doubt.

Second, when a prima facie case is made out, the burden of the proof does not lie with the defence, and if a reasonable doubt exists the jury should

Third, if the jury believe that at the time of the killing the mind of the defendant was diseased, that at the time of the homicide he acted from an

irresistible impulse, the jury should acquit. Fourth, if the jury believe that at the time of the killing the defendant was governed by a monomania, the jury should acquit. Fifth, the law does not require that insanity, to

absolve from crime, exists for any period of time, and if it is found that the defendant was suffering from a paroxysm that dethroned the

Allegheny, but has make it a woof to hang pathos and oratory upon t Your Honor does not sit there for that purpose; nor does this jury. Thousands would like to hear the distinguished gentleman from Washington, but in justice to all I make this propo-

Mr. Patterson vigorously resisted the suggestion. He said, among other things: "Mr. Swartzwelder makes the declaration that the verdict is already formed. In justice, in honor, and in all obligation to the public and to law, I hope that such is not the case. The argument of counsel is not a mere matter of chone, it is a sworn duty. We are under oath to perform before your Honor as sworn aids to the court. Your Honor will notice that not a scintilia of evidence has been tried by our side to be forced upon the jury without the scrutiny of this court. We have no right by singular actions to create a precedent. This case has not only an influence upon to-day, but also upon the future. This jury sits here desiring to do its duty under its oath, and I think every member of it desires the fullest aid in forming a decision. I therefore, with the consent of my colleagues, decline the proposition." It was curious to note the actions of the audience while the two specifies were being delivered. Mr. Patterson spoke in a half-hearted manner, With his formed. In justice, in honor, and in all obligation

dige's charge will be delivered on Tuesday morn-g. While the counsel were consulting about Mon-y's arrangements. Mrs. Nutt held a short conversa-on with her son. James's countenance bright-ied up when his mother approached, and after

FOUND FROZEN AND DEAD,

A CONNECTICUT HACK-DRIVER'S MISERABLE FAIE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

GREEN'S FARMS, Jan. 19 .- Miss Mary Quigley lives a short distance from the railroad depot here, on a street close to what is called New Creek, and running nearly parallel with the Consolidated road. Joseph Donegan lives in Westport, two miles distant. The two had agreed to be married on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Father Keating, at the parochial residence in Westport. Benjamin F. Lawrence, in the employ of Bradley & Lynn, stable proprietors in Westport, had been engaged to call with a coach at Mr. Donegan's, convey him to the house of Miss Qui, ley, and proceed thence to the Rev. Father's house. Mr. Lawrence started at about half past five with two spirited horses and the best coach the stable afforded. Mr. Donegan was ready when the coach arrived, and the team set out for Miss Quigley's. On the way Mr. Lawrence was informed that by chance the lady might not be in readiness, and that there might be a short period of waiting. The driver good-naturedly remarked that that would make no difference; he could take care of himself, and, as for the

horses they would not suffer from cold, as he could keep

them moving until all was in readiness.

Mr. Donegan entered Miss Quigley's house and the ceach drove away. Half an hour later the bridal party sought the team, but could not find it. They waited, but it did not appear. Making up their minds the driver had got out of patience and returned to the stable, they obtained a coach from Smithport, and drove to Westport, where their marriage took place as arranged. The property of the stable in Westport waited till past midnight for the team to return; at sunrise it was still absent, and search was made. At 7 c'clock Francis Batterson and search was made. At 7 c'clock Francis Batterson and mite from Nelson J. Alvord's residence here, saw a pair the Sound. They made their way through ice and show the Sound. They made their way through ice and show the Sound. They made their way through ice and show the Sound. They made their way through ice and show the spot, and found by the tracks made by the horses that the coach had been driven off the main road on to the part of the spot, and found by the tracks made by the horses that the coach had been haded up for the winter and been upset. The borses minst have shed and Mr. Lawrence was precipitated hits the water. He must have been haded, beartily resuming the creek, the less broken lose being the evidence, wandered the point. He sank to the bottom, but was able to wade tures, were also find the pair of the team to reduce the present George.

A Fine More honded, bearing at every slep, in the water in the creek, the less three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have been at least three feet deep, the tile setting up to have a set of the main road on to the date of the main road on to the date where their marriage took place as arranged. The pro-

to the shore and climb upon the bank. With the mercury at zero, his wet clothing froze the instant it came in contact with the air. He fell on his face, was frozen, and had been dead many hours when the men found him.

There were no marks of violence on the body, but the face was distorted and unrecognizable. The horses were in the water also, and the overturned coach prevented them from moving. Patiently they waited for the driver's return, and when found they stood with hoofs frozen fast in the ice. The body of Mr. Lawrence was removed to Westport and Deputy Examiner Powers called. No inquest was held. Lawrence was thirty-two years of age, unmarried, and was a native of Bedford, N. Y. He had lived in Westport twenty years.

JERKY GREENING AND HIS BOYS.

THE FAMOUS HUNTERS OF PIKE COUNTY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] MILFORD, Penn., Jan. 18 .- For some time past public attention has been turned to the mysterious Cheever murder case in Pike County, and sketches of the famous Greening family, which is implicated in the crime, will be of public interest.

For fifty years or more the Greenings have enjoyed a widespread reputation. "Old Jerry." the father of the family, is seventy-five years old, but he is as straight as a than that and looks no more than forty-five. For sixty years he has hunted in the Pike County forests, and he knows every acre of ground between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. In appearance he is rather striking. A shaggy, grizzled beard covers his face, his sharp, bine eyes gleam beneath heavy eyebrows, and his physique is that of an athlete. He will hant all day, tramping through snow a foot deep, and, if need be, wading lee-bound streams with bare feet and trousers rolled to the knee. Since he has been a "backwoodsman" he has killed 364 bears and 1.133 deer, besides a number of beaver, wolves, wildcats, panthers and smaller game. He thinks no more of a hand-to-hand encounter with a wounded bear or a four-pronged buck than he would of cleaning his gun; in fact he would prefer a "scrimmage" with the animals to anything-except, perhaps, the villanous whiskey of this region. Many are the tales told of the old man's James was of unsound mind. James never learned daring. In November, 1878, he entered a hear's cave and after capturing two cubs had a desperate hand-to-hand fight with their mother, who appeared upon the scene just as Jerry was leaving the cave. In 1849 he was up set from a boat, in Sawkill Pond, by an infuriated buck which he was pursuing, and nearly drowned. A few years later another wounded deer chased him up a tree where he remained until he was nearly frozen to death when help arrived. His escapes as told by himself would fill a volume and would make interesting reading. He talks in a dialect peculiar to the region, and indulges in

fill a volume and would make inferesting reasing, retalks in a dialect peculiar to the region, and indulges in
many aphorisms.

Old Jerry's wife is a quiet, motherly woman and their
daughter, who is a school teacher, is a favorite about
"Rattlesnake," where they live; but she seems strangely
out of keeping with the ratfianism by which she is constantly surrounded. The "boys," Case, John, Alonzo and
young Jerry, are "chips of the old block," they fear
neither God nor man. Their experiences have been rough
and they are lawless and vindictive both by mature and
habit. Young Jerry and his father are very
much alike in disposition, and John, who is accused of the murder of Annie Cheever, has always
been accredited with the best disposition. The
different members of the family all make their living in
the same way. The farm owned by the old man yields
nothing of value. The adjoining lands are owned by
Madame Ponisi, the actress; John Vincent, stage manneer; Harry B. Dodsworth, the band master, and other
"work." They cut and sell timber, railroad ties, hooppoles and tanbark, and during the hunting seasons act as
guides for metropolitan sportsmen. In their work
of cutting lumber they are no respectors of
"party liness"; they cut where they please
and wee to him who dares to interfere. It is on account
of continual trespassing, and cases of assault and battery
which sometimes result, that the Greenings have been constantly before the courts during the past twenty-five
years.

selected any men nor made any preparations for the selection of the selection for the selection of the selec

James J. McComb, of Yorkers, for an aggrega e sum of \$800,000, \$100,000 on each of the struc-tures, were also filed for record and each of the cor-porations, though differing in name, has for its president George E. Lespinasse.

THE REV. DR. EWER'S WILL.

The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Cartwright Ewer, the late Rector of St. Ignatius's Church, by his will

A FINE MORNING .- "Fine morning. A FINE MORNING.— Fine morning, your honor," affably remarked the man who was arrested the night before for being drunk and disorderly. "Yes, indeed," heartily responsed the justice; "quite a fine morning; in fact, a \$10 line morning." After this little pleasantry the gentleman was boosed for the "Black Maria" and the business of the court went on as usual.—

EDUCATION FOR AMERICANS

A KEY-NOTE OF LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH BEFORE THE TYPOTHET. -WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS ARE DOING. At the largely attended and enjoyable dinner

of the Typothetae given at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday evening, Mr. Beecher made a witty and entertaining speech. THE TRIBUNE was prevented from giving a report of this, because of pressure on its columns. The best points of it are therefore herewith reproduced.

The best points of it are therefore herewith reproduced.

GENTLEMEN: I hope I may be able to command your
attention for a few moments. I know I can secure a hearing from those at this end of the room, for we have drunk
very little wine. (Laughter.)

If I were to speak to the general toast "Our Country,"
and should undertake, even in the most condensed way
to compass the subject, I should have you all asleep
pretty soon. I will therefore only speak of those institutions connected with the printing press, whether you regard it as the book press or the newspaper press. THE KEY-NOTE OF AMERICAN LIFE.

We have with us in this country at present a great gentleman, Mr. Matthew Arnold, who is studying our institutions and our national character, and our ideas of education. Yet some doubt whether Mr. Arnold will strikes
the key-note of the whole thing. We have no universities
that will compare with those of Germany, and Oxford and
Cambridge of England. We shall have them by and by.
But it is not the genius of our people to produce them.
We are aming at something else. All Europe begins at
the top of society and strikes down to the bottom, as if a
caldron could be made to bod by kindling a fire at the top
instead of at the bottom of it llauncher and appliance. If
is to America that we are to book for the very reverse leas
of beginning at the bottom, leaving the top to take care of
itself, for whatever influence is developed amongst the
lowest and more ignorant will be developed amongs those that are stronger and wiser and higher [applance.] Whatever is right and good for the poorest man in the community. It was the
Puritan idea and the idea of our founders, and it is the
idea that is regnant in our institutions to-day. It is that
idea that is drawing to us the ignorant and unfriended
laborers of the Oid World. Everybody is invited
to come here because it is the poor man's paradise.

A volce—How about China!

Mr. Beecher—The only exception is China, but China
will take care. Of the proof. cation. Yet some doubt whether Mr. Arnold will strike

A voice—How about China! A voice—How about China!

Mr. Beecher—The only exception is China, but China will take care of herself. Applanse.] To christianize the Chinese people is a rather laborious task, but as men about to build generally prefer to have their timber newed in the woods to avoid chips and litter, so we prefer to send misionaries to China to convert them rather than to have the Chinese come here and be converted. [Lampher.] Nor do I suppose that the religion of the Sand Lots is one that is likely to be preferred to the religion of Confucius. Renewed lampher.]

Now, if Mr. Arnold shall take the scope and measurement of our civilization as to our higher institutions, or

THE WORK OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

As to the editors and the lawyers, they may be considered as simply the tinkers of our great profession. common schools I hold to be the great institution for pro-

Suppose you divide a man's head into four parts, the in-tellectual part, the moral sentiments, the social and the animal passions, and you have about the only depart-

side and its news with excessive labor in that direction. [Laughter.] Yet while I think the press is fairly subject to an annable and mild form of criticism on this point, allow me to say after a considerable circuit of this continent, knowing, of course, as I do the papers here, and the less well-printed papers of Philadelphia and Boston, a man who would print such a paper as The Philadelphia Ledger out to be arrested as a criminal. [Loud laughter.] It is only another way of sinking pins into people's eyes. A man cannot wink at all who reads that paper [Laughter.] When I look at the fair white paper and good print of our New York papers. I wonder how the people of Philadelphia and Boston can ever endare their own papers.

A voice—Are there any papers more moral?

Mr. Beecher—Then Heaven help New-York! [Great laughter.] As I travelled west and looked at papers in Buffalo. Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Portland and San Francisco, the principal cities of Texas and all the great cities of the South, I acquired an honest admiration for the papers. Not that they are not hable to the same criticisms that I have intimated in revard so the others, but as collectors of news. I think that the further west you go the more news there is. In the Chicago papers every county seems to come in for a separate editor, If a hoop files of a barrel it is recorded; If a chicken coop is turned over, it is recorded. [Laughter.] I think, taking the intelligence that runs throut he them for a week, one half of it could be compressed into your hand so far as the importance would be concerned. It is the ittell on the work of the halles of New-York. In my recollection it was considered a jest to New-York. In my recollection it was considered a jest to

MATTERS IN REAL ESTATE CIRCLES.

EMALU SALES, BOTH PRIVATE AND AT AUCTION—
CONVEYANCES OF APARTMENT HOUSES.

The real estate market is still devoid of special activity or any feature of interest. Little was done either at private sale or at auction, the only point in the auction sales being the low prices which were brought by some lower Broadway property that was sold. There is no doubt that the forced sales of any large amounts of realty would depress prices somewhat, and dealers do not expect the spring business to open with a boom. But a slow increase in activity from now on is looked for in the trade, and there is a general belief that as regards figures the market will hold its own. The conveyances last week represented \$3,766,491 against \$1,591,888.

Among the offerings at auction this week will be that of the estate of the late J. T. Wells, including Nos. 622, 624 and 626 Greenwich-st, and Nos. 603, 605 and 607 Washington-st. The property is desirable for investment and ongot to command a good price. There is nothing new about the Real Estate Exchange, but the estate of the Liberty-st, property, mentioned hask week, will leave the Exchange with barely enough money to alter the structure ad-

price. There is nothing new about the leaf strate price. There is nothing new about the leaf strate is contained by the strategy of the strate

THE COMING CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

A rehearsal for the children's carnival at the Academy of Music, on February 11, took place yesterdaf morning, in Irving Hall, and it made an interesting spec tacle, even though it lacked the fairy costumes and paradated December 7, 1877, makes his widow, Mrs. So-phie Mandell Congdon Ewer, his sole heir and leg-ment. About 275 children will take part. They hav ment. About 275 children will take part. They have been carefully drilled for some time by Carl Marwig, the veteran carnival conductor. There will be a large numveteran carnival conductor. There will be a large number of new tableaus, processions and personations which promise to make this year's spectacle unusually interesting. There will be two orchestras. After the carnival ends, about 10:30 p.m., the ball for adults will be held. Many bores are already engaged, and others may be leased from Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, at her house in Fifthave. The proceeds of the carnival are to be added to the Bullding Fund of the Western Dispensary.